

Revenue (1931) Department.

Ms SERIES.

G.O. No. 2575

DATED 4 - 12 - 1931

[Despatch Abstract.]

Jurisdiction - (South Kanara) - Divisions and taluks - Redistribution -
Orders passed.



CURRENT No.

3030 e 9

Received

Registered

129,31 19

Subject.

Jurisdiction - (South Kanara) - Divisions and taluks - Redistribution
Report - Submitted.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies.

Reference No. C.5784/31-1

Station Madras, Dated the 8th September 19 31.

From

A.R. MacEwen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.,
Secretary,

Land Revenue. &

The Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, &c.

Separate Revenue.

ResolutionReference.

C.A. Souter Esq., I.C.S.,
Commr. of Land Rev. & Sett.

A.R. Cox Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

E.F. Thomas Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Excise.

Read the following:-

(W)

Memorandum from Government, Revenue Department,
No. 2234-C/31-2, dated 24th July 1931.

Letter from Khan Bahadur J. Hussain, Bar-at-Law,
Collector of South Kanara, No. D.Dis. 7456/31, dated 23-8-31:-

Ref:- Board's Ref. No.C. 4887/31-1, dated 27-7-31.

South Kanara has three Revenue Divisions comprising six taluks, three of which, namely, Mangalore, Kasargode and Puttur have each a sub taluk with a dependant Deputy Tahsilder. The question of re-distribution of these Divisions and Taluks was considered in 1922, but was finally

dropped as not feasible - please see Mr. Nedungadi's report
 D.Dis. No. 2658-22-V2, dated 29th July 1922 in reply to Board's
 reference No.A. 1743/22-1, dated the 26th April 1922, as also
 G.O. No. 242 Mis. Revenue dated 8th February 1923 communicated
 with B.P. No. 322 Mis. Land Rev. & Sett. dated 10-2-1923.

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2. Since the date of the receipt of the G.O. quoted above,
 the circumstances have not changed for the better and none of
 my Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars is of opinion that
any redistribution is possible. On the other hand, the
 statistics called for by the Board, which are enclosed in two
 statements - one in respect of the Divisions and the other in
 respect of the taluks - when compared with those submitted last
 time, show beyond doubt that on the whole, the administrative
 work has increased in all its branches, making it quite impossible
 for any curtailment in the existing staff without seriously
 interfering with efficient administration. Already, there is
 need for an increase in establishments and any reduction now
 seems out of question. Besides, this district is situated on
 the borders of the Mysore Province and the Coorg district on
 the one side and the Bombay Presidency on the other, thus
 making its position all the more important. Also it has very
 little of railway communication. Under these circumstances, I
 would respectfully give it as my decided opinion that no
 redistribution of the divisions ^{taluks} is possible from any point of
 view.

11/3-5-22

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11/3-5-22 (P)

A

Letter from Khan Bahadur J. Hussain, Bar-at-Law,
 Collector of South Kanara, No. L.Dis. 8507/31, dated 30-8-31:-

Ref:- Board's Ref. No. 4887/31-1, dated 27-7-1931.

In my report D.Dis. 7456/31, dated 23rd August 1931
 submitted in reply to Board's above reference I have stated
 that no redistribution of the divisions is possible from any
 point of view. The word "divisions" include "Taluks" also.

REFERENCE.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board considers that any redistribution of divisions or taluks in the district would make either an unwieldy division or taluk. It might be possible to abolish the Bantwal or the Hosdrug sub taluk but this would place unduly heavy work on the Tahsildars. Except on the roads South Kanara is not an easy country to travel in and it would not be possible to redistribute the divisions and taluks without serious loss of efficiency. The Board, therefore, agrees with the Collector that no reduction of divisions or taluks in the district is feasible.

A. M. A. B. S.
Secretary.
10.7.31.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

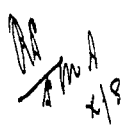
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Statement showing statistics called for in Bd's Ref.No.4887/31-1,dated 27-7-19

		Coondapoor Division		
		1928	1929	1930
1.Area of the Divisions	Acres	10,26,689	10,26,689	10,26,689
2.Population (Census of 1921)		5,01,578	5,01,578	5,01,578
3. Do (Census of 1931)				5,19,200
3.Number of Taluks		3	3	
4.Number of firkas		11	11	
5.Number of Govt.villages		323	323	323
6.Number of Proprietary villages		-	-	-
7.Land revenue excluding cess for Government villages	Rs.	11,53,186	11,60,082	11,55,400
8.Number of Magisterial cases		53	64	13
9.Number of Criminal appeals		21	37	
10.Number of Sub-Magistrates' Courts		3	3	
11.Number of Miscellaneous cases		32	36	5
12.Number of Revenue suits under the Estates Land Act or the Mulgeni Act	Mulgeni cases	124	69	7
13.Number of currentents and number of disposals in each of the registers in use in the Divisional office	Personal Register	6,587	6,196	6,250
	No.of currentents	6,347	6,027	6,720
	Copy application	414	309	44
	No.of disposals	408	308	43

The Joint Magistrate in charge of the Division



 x/s

for the several Revenue Divisions in the South Kanara District.

Mangalore Division			Puttur Division		
1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
2,63,944	2,60,927	2,60,927	12,81,902	12,84,919	12,84,919
3,03,593	3,01,903	3,01,903	4,30,660	4,32,364	4,32,364
		4,06,783			5,07,709
1	1	1	2	2	2
6	6	6	11	11	11
180	178	178	296	298	298
-	-	-	-	-	-
5,35,198	5,34,289	5,33,882	9,99,174	9,79,404	9,83,383
90	137	172	127	116	96
70	38	75	1	30	49
2	2	2	4	4	4
47	41	56	91	100	78
70	12	19	26	14	4
6,176	5,868	5,147	4,745	5,620	6,497
6,126	5,828	5,107	4,658	5,615	6,473
544	461	523	412	604	557
539	451	522	412	604	556

n had no appellate powers since March 1930.

~~102~~

To U.S.

Please see the Law and Fin
Dept. notes on pp 7-8 ante

paras 2 & 3 on pp 5-6 ante

2. orders are now solicited
on the question of the abolition of
the Hodrug Suletaluk

para 4 p 6 ante

3. The question of the proposed
abolition of the posts of S.S. Magis-
trates at Karkhal and Condapen
is one for consideration in the
Law Dept. which is awaiting the
remarks of the High Court on
the proposal.

(with ~~sketch~~ map)

This Dept. may agree with a
Board that the abolition of the Hodrug
sub. taluk is not desirable

Sb
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Su.
29.11.31

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RB

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Cwe. 30.11.31
with S. Kanara J. Kap. RB.

C3

over
1.12.31

C4 / ~~1/2~~
1/2

Draft, or wait for decision about the S.S. Magis?

RB
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Tous.

27/20.

With reference to the
Secretary's query of 9th June it is sub-
mitted that orders may now issue in
this department so far as the ^{retention} ~~abolition~~
of the Hosang subtaluk is concerned.
A draft order is accordingly submitted
for approval.

2. As regards the proposed
abolition of the S.S.Ms. of Karkal
and Coondapur, relevant extracts
from the C.F. and N.F. may be
sent to the Law (Genl) Deptt. along
with a copy of the order which is to
be issued in this deptt. for necessary
action and issue of orders.

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Date. Initials.

When received for Fair-copying.

When copied

When examined

When signed

When despatched

Initials.

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 19.....

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READ ALSO :—

p/p 1-3 ^{CF} C. No. 3030 ₃₁ / From the Bd of Rev. (L.R.s) - Ref C, No. 5784 / ₃₁₋₁, dated 8-9-1931.

h'p q-10 CF To do on 3030 CF (1) 21-9-1931.

pp 11-19 CF; " " June " do " Refc " 5784/51-4 " 7-11-1931.

ORDER.

close

212/11

No. 2575, dated 3-4-12-1931

M₂

The government agree

with the Board of Revenue

that it is not desirable

to abolish the Holding sub

taluk of the South Kanara District

2. separate orders

will issue in the Law Dept.

on the question of the abolition

of the posts of stationery

Magistratus at Karkal and

Coondapur.

par, 18cf.

para 3, p 18cf

The Bd. of Rev. (L.R.S.)

Law (Genl) Dept. (with extracts
from C.F. and N.F.).

Mo 9-10-16-25 (7-)

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copy of N-1-

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Touring is, therefore, difficult. This difficulty would be generally accentuated by the frequent transfer petitions that are generally put in in Criminal cases. As it is, the Criminal Procedure Code helps parties considerably in delaying and dislocating the work of even Stationary Magistrates. The delays and dislocation will be very considerably increased if this work has to be done by the Tahsildar - an officer whose primary and main functions are executive, as they should be.

9. Since the question of the redistribution of taluks and divisions was considered in 1922, the work in both the offices has been on the increase - please see Mr. Wells' report, R.O.C. No. 4505/29-A2, dated 20-8-1929 and in view of this, the Government were pleased to sanction an additional clerk for the taluk office, Coondapoor - please see G.O. No. Mis. 398 Revenue dated 1-3-1930 communicated with B.P. No. Mis. 734 dated 6-3-1930. To give these Tahsildars and Head Accountants additional work to the extent as is now proposed, will not be conducive to the efficient administration of the taluks. Their present work cannot be said to be light.

10. There are also other practical difficulties which render the carrying out of the proposal inadvisable in public interests. As already reported by me in my D.Dis. 7456-31, dated 23-8-1931, both these taluks are situated on the borders of the Mysore Province on the one side and the Bombay Presidency on the other, thus making their position all the more important and strengthening the necessity for retaining the Stationary Sub Magistrates at both the stations on public grounds. Again, at both these stations there are Government hospitals, from where there will be occasional calls on the Magistracy for taking down dying declarations. If, when such a call is received, the Tahsildar is on tour and the Taluk Head Accountant even if empowered, is engaged in treasury work

and unable to leave the treasury, much inconvenience will be felt for want of a Stationary Sub Magistrate to record the dying declaration, ending in undesirable difficulties in the administration of justice. In these circumstances, I venture to state that it would not be in the interests of Government or of the public to abolish either of the Courts of the Stationary Sub Magistrates, Karkal or Coondapoor whose retention, therefore, I strongly urge.

REFERENCE.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board considers that the Collector has made out a case for the retention of the Hosdrug sub taluk. The revenue work in the sub taluk which includes an extensive "Kumari" area is fairly heavy and there is also sufficient criminal work. If the Manjeshwar firka is transferred to Mangalore taluk and the Hosdrug sub taluk is abolished, the work of the Tahsildars, Mangalore and Kasargod will become unmanageable especially in view of the fact that touring in these areas is difficult. The Board, therefore, agrees with the Collector that it is not desirable to abolish the Hosdrug sub taluk.

3. The Collector is opposed to the abolition of the Stationary Sub Magistrates at Coondapur and Karkal. Although the taluks with 3 and 4 Revenue Inspectors' firkas are very light, touring is difficult. Azmoish work in the taluks is, however, negligible. The criminal work which is very light may therefore be distributed between the Tahsildars and Sarishtadar Magistrates. There will be some loss of efficiency but in view of the present need for economy, the Board agrees to the abolition of the posts of Stationary Sub Magistrates at Coondapur and Karkal.

4. The Board submits that questions connected with the Stationary Sub Magistrates' Courts are not its concern and

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- 9 -

that it has examined the proposal on general grounds.

Aganandharay
for Secretary. (10/11/31)

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

v.c/10.11.

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10/11

Statistics of Criminal Cases disposed of in the Courts of
Stationary Sub Magistrates, Coondapoor and Karkal during the three
years ending 31-12-1930.

Acts under which offences are classified.	Coondapoor Court			Karkal Court.		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Indian Penal Code	92	105	130	69	56	72
Abkari Act	9	3	1	41	60	38
Salt Act	4	6	5	-	-	-
Cattle Trespass Act	1	-	1	2	-	1
Coffee Stealing Pre- vention Act	-	-	-	-	-	2
Forest Act	20	35	59	17	20	20
Local Boards' Act	53	58	40	50	18	21
Motor Vehicles Act	8	16	21	5	17	22
Stamp Act	-	-	2	-	-	-
Town/Nuisance Act	6	6	8	21	62	14
Total ..	193	229	267	205	233	190

South Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 26th October 1931

Comparative statement showing the particulars of population, area, assessment &c. in the Manjeshwar Firka with those in Hordrug Sub Taluk of the Kasargod Taluk.

Manjeshwar Firka Kasargod Tahsildar's Jurisdiction		Hordrug Deputy Tahsildar's jurisdiction (Hordrug Taluk)		
Manjeshwar Firka		Hordrug Revenue Inspector's Firka	Charvathur Revenue Inspector's Firka	Total of Hordrug Sub Taluk.
1. Population as per census of 1921	43, 4-45	49, 174	51, 224	100, 398
2. Area	55, 134-49	122, 562-25	98, 631-38	221, 193-63
3. Assessment	100, 336-13-3	99, 880-0-9	112, 684-0-7	212, 564-1-4
No of Revenue Inspectors	1	1	1	2
No of Shambhoos	12	11	11	22
No of Potailo	27	16	20	36
No of Villages	31	14	17	31
No of Kumbri Villages	Nil	5	6	11

South Kanara Collectors Office }
Mangalore 26th October 1931 }

cultivation is going on on a very large scale - both authorised and unauthorised. There are also a large number of forest offences committed there. On the other hand, the villages of Manjeshwar firka are not so bad, travelling etc. being much easier and work not so heavy as in the villages of Hosdrug sub taluk. These circumstances by themselves would render it quite impossible for the Tahsildar to exercise any sort of effective supervision over the proposed jurisdiction, even if all the villages of Manjeshwar firka were to be removed from his control.

p25 mfa

6. I enclose a statement showing the number of darkhast, transfer of registry etc. cases and other correspondence dealt with by the Deputy Tahsildar, Hosdrug, during the last 3 years. It shows that the Deputy Tahsildar, Hosdrug, has to turn out a very large amount of work. In fact, in point of correspondence and other work, the Hosdrug sub taluk is the heaviest of the 3 sub taluks in the district, while the work of the Tahsildar, Kasargod, is almost equal to that of the Tahsildar of Mangalore taluk, which is the heaviest in the district. To entrust the Tahsildar of Kasargod with the entire Revenue work of the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdrug would be simply giving him unmanagable work. The criminal work of the Deputy Tahsildar is also so heavy that a single Stationary Sub Magistrate at Kasargod cannot, under any circumstances, cope with it in addition to his own work. In fact, the Deputy Tahsildar has got as much criminal work as the Stationary Sub Magistrate Kasargod has on his own file, excluding his (Kasargod Stationary Sub Magistrate's) work as President of the First Class Bench, Kasargod.

7. Another point for consideration is that there was a clamour from the public sometime ago for the annexation of the Hosdrug sub taluk to the district of Malabar owing to the language difficulty etc. However, the public

have at present the satisfaction of having a separate Revenue and Criminal Court at Hosdrug. The proposed abolition of this Court will not only make supervision ineffective and jurisdiction unwieldy, but will also put the poor ryots to unnecessary hardship, in as much as a ryot living in a distant village will have to travel by foot more than 50 miles in order to file a Criminal complaint before the Stationary Sub Magistrate, Kasargod or to give a statement in the Revenue Court. In the circumstances, I am unable to recommend the abolition of the Hosdrug sub taluk or of the transfer of any of the villages to the Mangalore taluk.

Abolition of the posts of the Stationary sub magistrates at Coondapoor and Karkal.

8. With regard to this proposal, I submit herewith a statement showing the statistics of Criminal work turned out by the two Sub Magistrates during the last three years. It will be found from this statement that on a rough average more than 200 cases are being disposed of annually by each of these Sub Magistrates. No doubt, the number not being a large one, the Courts can be said to be lightly worked, but it is not so small as to admit of the courts being abolished altogether. Except for a small fall in the number of cases tried by the Stationary Sub Magistrate, Karkal, in 1930, and by the Stationary Sub Magistrate, Coondapoor in 1928, I find the number of cases in both these Courts is generally on the increase. In fact, in the beginning of this month, the Coondapoor Stationary Sub Magistrate's Court had already on its file 279 cases this year. The Sub Collector, Coondapoor, is of the opinion that a Tahsildar cannot himself, or even with the help of his Head Accountant, dispose of all these cases, considering the ~~fact~~ fact that he has to tour through his taluk effectively and I am in entire agreement with this view. The villages in both these taluks are hilly ones and some are malarial. Touring

*Statistics of Correspondence in the Hordrug Deputy Tahsildar's office during the three years ending
31-12-1930.*

	1928	1929	1930
Darkhast Cases	330	435	299
Transfer of Registry	878	889	1223
Magisterial Cases	361	345	370
Forest offences	125	95	124
Correspondence.	4222	1349	4839

25. //

South Kanara Collector's Office }
Mangalore, dated 26.4 Oct 31

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LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

No. 5140 A-1

From

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V.N. Viswanatha Rao Ayl., M.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the
High Court of Judicature, M a d r a s.

Dated Fort St. George, the 18th November 1931.

Hon'ble Sir,

Court - Criminal - Retrenchment - Abolition of the
Stationary Sub Magistrates, Karkal and
Coondapur in the South Kanara district.
* * * * *

I am directed to forward copies of the correspondence
with the Board of Revenue noted in the margin on the question of

Paragraph 2 of Revenue Department Memorandum No. 3030 C/31-1,	(	the aboli-
dated the 21st September 1931.	)	
Paragraphs 8-10 of the letter of the Collector of South	(	tion of the
Kanara, No. D. Dis. 9464/31, dated 26th October 1931.	)	
Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Board's Reference thereon No. C.	(	courts of
5784/31-4, dated 7th November 1931.	)	
-----		the ---

Stationary Sub Magistrates, Karkal and Coondapur in the South
Kanara district and to request that the Hon'ble the Judges will
be so good as to favour Government with their remarks thereon.

I have the honour to be,

Hon'ble Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government.

ITEMS.	Bangalore taluk			Kasara	
	1928	1929	1930	1928	
1. Area -----					
2. Population (Census of 1921) -----	26944	260 927	260927	487597	
Do (Census of 1931) -----	72593	301903	301903	236931	
3. Number of Firkas -----			406783		
4. Number of Government villages -----	6	6	6	5	
5. Number of Proprietary villages -----	180	178	178	114	
6. Land revenue for Proprietary areas -----	-	-	-	-	
7. Land revenue for Government area -----	-	-	-	-	
8. Whether there is a Deputy Tahsildar -----	55198	534289	533881	536390	52
9. Whether the Tahr. has any Magisterial charge, if so, statistics of Magisterial work -----	1 Dy. Tahr	1 Dy. Tahr	1 Dy. Tahr	one	
10. Minor irrigation work -----	0 *	-	-	-	
11. Number of Darkhast cases -----					
12. Number of transfer of registry cases -----	707	646	536	933	
TREASURY.					
13. Number of chalan receipts -----	1599	1936	1028	1535	
14. Number of vouchers for disbursement -----	2745	12880	13223	14209	13
15. Total Receipts -----	2240	2291	2215	8030	8
16. Total Disbursements -----	14013 2	1405317	1381900	1294054	1121
B K A R I.					
17. Number of toddy shops -----	130313	1412881	1387292	1328731	1412
18. Number of arrack shops -----	145	142	139	128	
19. Correspondence -----	83	82	74	40	
	14889	15443	12834	9786	103

taluks of South Kanara district during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930.

1930	Puttur taluk			Udipi taluk			Karkal taluk			Kundapur taluk		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
487597	794305	797322	797322	228126	228126	228126	402374	402374	402374	396189	396189	396189
236931	193729	195433	195433	209909	209909	209909	142655	142665	142665	149014	149014	149014
302043			205666			227530			142669			149004
5	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
114	182	184	184	115	115	115	105	105	105	103	103	103
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
522575	462784	456069	460808	509396	510150	510918	300000	305680	300451	343790	344252	344100
one	one	one	one	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
-	11 *	6 *	3 *	-	-	2 *	-	3 *	2 *	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
919	964	889	667	775	907	646	685	665	507	399	303	320
1704	933	1003	803	2042	2001	2173	1311	802	829	1221	1189	1448
13709	10538	11015	10756	10945	10605	10236	7446	7161	7094	6433	6540	6842
9047	4727	5210	5641	5493	5992	6111	3494	3752	4120	3247	3521	3643
1498954	1489448	1465500	1369865	1705104	1641827	1743375	882816	894822	938959	1170613	1158114	13172
1497233	1509789	1461232	1369006	1601903	1648053	1737123	985555	894846	939698	1179925	1154688	13971
128	128	131	129	74	74	74	80	80	78	48	48	48
34	87	87	88	38	38	38	62	62	58	37	37	37
13069	11888	12191	9838	10690	10803	10270	10505	9562	9325	9991	9270	8690

These figures represent rare cases transferred to the Tahsildar Magistrate's file.

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Some urgent talu
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p. 3 CF

p 3 CF

p 3 N.F.

p 4 of (P)

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Revenue Department.

O.M.No.3030-C/31-1, dated 21-9-31

Jurisdiction -(South Kanara)-Divisions
and taluks - Re-distribution - Report
- Board's Refce. No.C.5784/31-1, dated
8-9-1931.

In its reference read above the Board
of Revenue has stated that if the
Hosdrug sub taluk is abolished the work
of the Tahsildar will become very heavy.
It has been suggested that the Tahsildar
Kasaragod ^{may} will be able to manage the
whole Taluk, without the Deputy Tahsildar
at Hosdrug, as a few villages near
Mangalore are transferred to Mangalore
Taluk which has a Deputy Tahsildar at
Bantwal. When the general question of
~~the~~ re-distribution of taluks was
considered in 1922 Income-tax was still
in the hands of the Revenue Department
and must have formed an appreciable item
in the work of the Tahsildar, Mangalore.
As the Tahsildar is now relieved of this
work, he may be able to take on a fe..

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more villages without seriously affecting
the efficiency of administration.

The Board of Revenue is requested to
examine the proposal.

2. It is observed that there are
only three firkas in the Coondapur Taluk
and that though there are four firkas
in Karikal, the work in the Taluk is
not much heavier than in Coondapur.

170F

The Board of Revenue is requested to
report whether the post of Stationary
Sub Magistrate at each of these Taluk
headquarters cannot be abolished and
the criminal work distributed between
the Tahsildar and the Taluk Head
Accountant.

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20/10/21
24/9

To the Board of Revenue (L.R.)

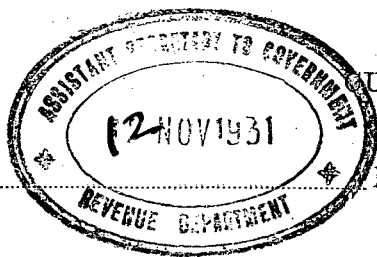
21.9.31

I R. 6-11-31

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

C.F. 31



CURRENT No.

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Received

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Registered

12/11/31

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Subject.

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Jurisdiction - (South Kanara) - Divisions and taluks

Redistribution - Further report - Submitted.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies.

Reference No. C.5784/31-4

Station Madras, Dated the 7th November 19 31.

From A.R. MacEwen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.,
Secretary,

Land Revenue. &
~~the~~ Board of Revenue, ~~Revenue~~ Settlement, ~~the~~
~~Separate Revenue.~~

Resolution
Reference.

C.A. Souter Esq., I.C.S.,
Commr. of Land Rev. & Sett.-

A.R. Cox Esq., I.C.S.,
Commr. of Land Revenue.-

E.F. Thomas Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Excise.

Read the following:-

Memorandum from Government, Revenue Department,
No. 3030-C/31-1, dated 21-9-1931.

Letter from Khan Bahadur J. Hussain, Bar-at-Law,
Collector of South Kanara, No. D.Dis. 9464/31, dated
26th October 1931:-

Reference.- Board's Refce. No.C.5784/31-2, dated
26-9-1931.

I beg to offer the following remarks on the two

- 2 - 12

suggestions before Government.

Abolition of Hosdrug sub taluk and transfer of villages from Kasargod taluk to Mangalore taluk.

pp 5-100

By transferring to the Mangalore taluk a few villages of the Kasargod taluk which lie near Mangalore town and entrusting the Tahsildar, Kasargod, with the entire work now done by the Deputy Tahsildar, Hosdrug, apparently the Government desire that the Revenue work of the Deputy Tahsildar should be done by the Tahsildar and the criminal work by the Stationary Sub Magistrate, Kasargod.

2. The villages near Mangalore are very few in number and are comprised in the Manjeshwar Revenue Inspector's firka, which has 31 villages. To bifurcate this firka would not only be inconvenient, but also undesirable and to transfer all the 31 villages to Mangalore taluk would be making the Mangalore Tahsildar's work very unwieldy and quite unmanageable. No doubt a new department was created for dealing with incometax, which formed an appreciable item of work of the Tahsildar, Mangalore, but this has not given the Tahsildar any real relief. Almost simultaneously with the creation of this Incometax department the Mulky Deputy Tahsildar's office, which had been created to give the Tahsildar relief in work, was abolished and the old jurisdictions of the Tahsildar, Mangalore, and the Deputy Tahsildar, Buntwal, as they stood before the formation of the Mulky sub taluk were restored - Please see G.O. No. P. 80 Revenue Department dated 10-1-1922 communicated with B.P. No. 58 Mis. dated 12-1-1922.

(4)

Again, in spite of the creation of the Incometax Department, the brunt of the work of collecting arrears of incometax has been left to be done by the Tahsildar and in fact, this forms quite a respectable portion of the Mangalore Tahsildar's duties. Further, the subsequent creation of Special departments such as the Health, the Co-operative and the Labour as also that of the several Panchayat Boards and Panchayat Courts and the like, has also considerably increased the work of the Tahsildar, as he has to inspect the Village Panchayat Courts

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and Village Panchayat Boards.

3. Already, the Tahsildar of Mangalore has 117 villages under his direct control, the remaining 61 villages of the taluk being within the Buntwal Deputy Tahsildar's jurisdiction. So far as work is concerned, a perusal of the statement submitted by me with my D.Dis. 7456/31 dated 23-8-1931 will show that the Tahsildar of Mangalore has already got the largest amount of work to attend to, as compared with that of the other Tahsildars. The fall in darkhast and transfer of registry cases in 1930, which is due to the Resettlement operations going on in the district is only temporary. The cases already sent to the Settlement Department are likely to be received back soon, mostly without any action. There are also other items of work, such as 'Loans' which do not find a place in the statement. The loans work is the heaviest in the Mangalore taluk. Being the head quarters of the district the Tahsildar has also to attend on the several officers who visit the district throughout the year.

4. The Deputy Tahsildar, Buntwal, has already got a very extensive jurisdiction with 61 villages, the highest number managed by any one of the three Deputy Tahsildars in the district. To give him more villages with a view to have a fair distribution of villages between the Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildar, in case any of the villages of the Kasargod taluk are transferred to Mangalore taluk, would be quite impossible. The Stationary Sub Magistrate, Mangalore, has the heaviest criminal file and is already over worked. If any more villages of Kasargod taluk are now added to his jurisdiction, he will be quite unable to discharge his duties with speed and efficiency which are the essence of criminal justice. At the same time, it does not seem proper and advisable to transfer the Revenue work to the Tahsildar, Mangalore, and retain the Criminal

x p 7 ante
pp 1-2 ante

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- 4 -

jurisdiction with the Stationary Sub Magistrate, Kasargod. Further, some of the villages of the Manjeshwar firka are very distant from the Mangalore town, being about 25 to 30 miles away. As already stated above, to add a few villages of this firka to the Mangalore Tahsildar's jurisdiction is not conducive to efficient administration; and, to transfer all the 31 villages to Mangalore taluk would be making the Mangalore Tahsildar's jurisdiction unwieldy and unmanageable. I do not therefore think it possible, nor advisable, to extend the jurisdiction of the Tahsildar of Mangalore any further.

5. Coming to the point regarding the abolition of the Hosdrug sub taluk, though this sub taluk comprises only 31 villages, a number equal to that in the Manjeshwar firka alone, it is divided into two Revenue Inspector's firkas, because of the distance each Revenue Inspector has to travel in his jurisdiction and also of the heavy amount of work he has to turn out as compared with that of other Revenue Inspectors. While the Manjeshwar firka has an area of only 55,134 acres, the Hosdrug sub taluk has an extent of 221,194 acres. I enclose a comparative statement showing the population area etc. in the Majeshwar firka as compared with those in the Hosdrug sub taluk and hope that the Board will be convinced that Manjeshwar firka has no sort of comparison with the Hosdrug sub taluk. As it is, the villages of this Hosdrug sub taluk are mostly very extensive and covered with rugged hills and dales rendering touring very difficult and inconvenient. To quote an instance, the village of Panethady comprises an area of about 30,000 acres and it will entail two days' patient plodding, even in the fair months, to traverse the village from one end to the other. Further, the villages are very distant from the Kasargod town, some of them being 30 to 50 miles away. They are also not connected by public conveyances, such as motor buses. Again 11 out of these 31 villages are Kumeri villages where Kumeri

Cultivation of high and wooded lands after clearing them for 100 years

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Rev. Dept.

Papers published

80. 243 Revd 8.2.23

80. 10.1.22

1774 ~ 15.6.12

Jurisdiction - (South Kanara) -

Divisions and taluks - Redistribution -

Report

pp 1-3 - CF.

From the Bd of Rev. L.R.T.S. Refce. no

C. 5784/31.1.2 8.9.1931

~~1874~~ To us

With reference to, one no

py at (W)

2234 C/31.2.2 24.7.1931. The Board of Revenue has submitted a report on the ^{question of the} redistribution of divisions and taluks in the South Kanara District.

2. The question of redistribution of the divisions and taluks in the District was examined

(P) in 1922. For the reasons explained in the ~~Report of the Board~~ in its Refce. on the 5.6 of

(P) for no. 242, Revd 8.2.23, the Govt.

considered that ~~no change~~ ^{then} in the district ~~was possible~~ ^{was possible} as the coll.

has ~~not reported~~ ^{reported} that the circumstances have not ~~changed~~ ^{for the better} since

pp 1-2 CF.

1923 and it is of the opinion that no redistribution is possible from any point of view. The Board

2/29

considers that any redistribution
of divisions or taluks in the district
would make either an unwieldy
division or taluk. It might be

p3 CF

possible to abolish the Bantwal
or the Hosdurg subtaluk but
this would place unduly heavy
work on the Tahsildars. In
view of the fact that ^{travelling is very difficult} except on
~~roads the district is not an easy~~
~~country to travel in~~, it would not
be possible to redistribute the
divisions and taluks without
serious loss of efficiency. The
Board therefore agrees with the
Collector that no reduction of
divisions or taluks in the district
is feasible. This may be sent to Finance
Retrenchment for perusal ~~before~~
for orders.

para 2, p 3 CF

There are only three divisions in

The Bt. & the work in all of them is
fairly heavy. The no. of divisions
cannot therefore be reduced.

As regards taluks the

question that was considered in 1922

was the abolition of the Karkhal taluk

p. 4 & 5 of (P)

The Board does not consider the
question, but it is seen from p. 7 CF

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SA
17/9/31

consulted whether either or both of the suggestions
in the last two paragraphs can be given effect to.

17. 9. 31

as there can be no question. I think of
returning to him by his visit. As regards
taking in book the prospect is just forward. You
will see at once that the work is examining. I think
that when the question is a general question,
it is best considered in connection with the
history of the river. I have ^{thought} of forming an apparatus
in which the history of the navigation is written.
The prospect may be different from that of the
book. I am in a hurry. 1847. 1849.

(1) h. 4

~~The~~ draft letter to the Board
is being gifted for approval & if
~~needed~~ he has sent ^{now} it to the under official
depth for acceptance. There are 4 files
not being kept seen they are strong / in the
if it is needed at all? The work item is
larger of which includes the main Comdop
Su
21/9/70 and subject an anti piracy Task. After
it criminal link with Kerkelaway

7c 2

be lighter than in. Consequently I have
 Therefore added a suggestion about the abolition
 of the post of S.S.M. at Kerkel in the
 Dept. om. There can be no harm in
 examining it.

21

21.9.31 S

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 21.9.31

pp 9-10 CF

Issued as om no 3030 CF/31-1 dt 21.9.31

pp 11-19 CF

[CRO 3872 CF/31] From the Bd. of Revs (L.H.)
 Refce No C 5784/31-4 dt 7.11.31

To U.S.

pp 9-10 CF

With reference to the
 two points raised in om no 3030 CF/31-1
 dt 21.9.31, the Board of Revenue has
 submitted its report.

pp 12-16 CF

2. Abolition of Hosdang sub taluk.

para 2, p 12 CF

The collector of South Kanara
 reports that the creation of the Income-
 tax Dept. has not given the Talasildar
 of Mangalore any real relief as is
 explained by him in para 2 of his letter
 at pp 12-13 CF. He states that the
 proposed abolition will not only make
 supervision ineffective and jurisdiction
 unwieldy but will also put the

para 4, p 14 CF

poor subjects to unnecessary hardship.
In these circumstances one is unable
to recommend the abolition of the
subtaluk or of the transfer of any
of the villages to the Mangalore taluk.

para 4, p 14 cf.

3. The Board agrees with
the collector that it is not desirable
to abolish the Hosang sub taluk.

para 2, p 18 cf.

4. Abolition of the posts
of the S. S. Magistrates at Condapur and
Karkal.

p 16-18 cf.

The collector is of
the opinion that to give the
Tahsildar and Head accts. additional
work will not be conducive to the
efficient administration of the taluks
and that it would not be in the
interests of Govt. or of the public to
abolish either of the courts of the
S. S. Magistrates, Karkal or Condapur.

para 9, p 17 cf.

p 18 cf.

But the Board agrees to the
abolition of the posts in view of
the present need for economy.

para 3, p 18 cf.

~~the points~~ The remarks of the
Law (Genl) ^{Finance} Deptt. may be invited.

(~~with it in the p~~)

After orders are passed the ~~the~~ proposals may
be remitted to the Law (Genl.) Deptt.
for issue of final orders on the

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abolition or otherwise of the posts of Sub-
Magistrates at Coondapur & Karkal

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S

It looks as if the abolition of these two S.M.s is
all we can expect.

14/11

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Law (Cont.)

Jui

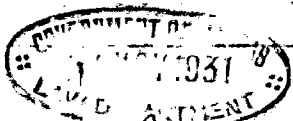
Rev. no. 3030 C/31-2

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Rev. no. 4-55

14/11

Law (Gen) Dept.



Lg. 5140 A

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16/11/31

piece

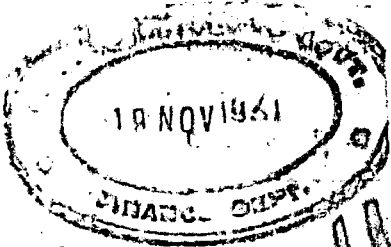
The Coll. of S. Kanara is
against the abolition of the posts of
the S. S. M. Karkal and Coondapur,
but the Board recommends their
abolition on grounds of economy. The
Board at the same time states that

18-19/11

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the question is not its concern and that
it has examined the proposal on general
grounds. It seems desirable
to consult the High Court in the matter.

After issue draft Sub for approval
After issue, the file may be passed on
to Jui. no.



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CR

16/11

Issue draft & pass on to

and Jui

17/11

Jui (u.o)

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Finance (E.R)

The case relates to the redistribution of Divisions and taluks in the South Kanara District. The Revenue Dept. consider that it is not possible to reduce the number of existing Divisions or Taluks. They however suggest the abolition of the Stationery Sub magistrates ^{at} Karkal and ^{at} Gondapur. The Law Dept. have invited the remarks of the High Court on this proposal. Pending receipt of the High Courts reply, no remarks are called for in Finance.

pp 4 and 5 - bank
p-7 act and let
differ at p. 26 CF

The case may be returned to Law (gl) ~~there Revenue~~

RPA
23.11.31

with the request that this Dept. may see the case again before orders are issued.

D.O.
Fin (Ret)
Law (gl)

24/11/31
Fin (Ret)
Law (genl.)

Law (Genl) Dept.

The ~~unambiguous~~ High Courts reply to our ltr. may be awaited. Revenue may see in the meantime.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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